



Stanley

Urban District of Stanley

—*—

(YORKS)
W

ANNUAL REPORT

of the

Medical Officer of Health

(A. L. TAYLOR, M.D., Ch.B., D.P.H.)

and the

Public Health Inspector

(D. WALKER, Cert. R.S.H., A.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I.)

1957



WAKEFIELD :

W. H. MILNES (SUCCRS.) LTD.

B

STANLEY URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL.

ANNUAL HEALTH REPORT.

STATISTICAL MEMORANDA FOR 1957

Area in Acres	...	...	...	5,169
Registrar General's Estimate of Population for 1957				16,780
Number of Inhabited Houses, 1957, according to Rate Book	...	...	...	5,319
Rateable Value, Year commencing 1.4.57			...	£106,061
Net Product of Penny Rate, Year commencing 1.4.57				£408

VITAL STATISTICS IN 1957

			M.	F.	Total
Live Births.					
Legitimate	...	...	108	131	239
Illegitimate	...	...	3	6	9
	Total	...	111	137	248
Still Births.					
Legitimate	...	...	3	5	8
Illegitimate	...	...	—	—	—
	Total	...	3	5	8

Birth Rate.

Birth Rate (live and still) per 1,000 of the estimated resident population (corrected)	...	14·96
--	-----	-------

Deaths.

		M.	F.	Total
All Ages	...	88	82	170
Death Rate per 1,000 of the estimated resident population (corrected)	...			12·46

		M.	F.	Total
Deaths of Infants under 1 year	...	1	4	5
Death Rate of Infants under 1 year :—				
All Infants per 1,000 live births	...			20.16
Legitimate Infants per 1,000 legitimate live births	...			20.92
Illegitimate Infants per 1,000 illegitimate live births	...			0.0
Deaths from Diarrhoea (under 2 years of age)				
Rate per 1,000 population	...			...
Rate per 1,000 live births	...			...
Deaths from Measles (all ages)	...			0
Deaths from Whooping Cough (all ages)	...			0
Deaths from Cancer (all ages)	...			26

Maternal Mortality.

Deaths	...	...	...	Nil.
Rate per 1,000 (live and still) births			...	0.0

RECORD OF DEATHS IN AGE GROUPS, 1957

Age		Males	Females	Total
Under 1 year	...	1	4	5
1—5 years	...	1	—	1
5—10 „	...	—	—	—
10—15 „	...	—	1	1
15—20 „	...	—	1	1
20—25 „	...	—	—	—
25—35 „	...	1	2	3
35—45 „	...	2	5	7
45—55 „	...	12	3	15
55—65 „	...	16	7	23
65—70 „	...	15	11	26
70—75 „	...	14	14	28
75—80 „	...	17	16	33
80—85 „	...	9	6	15
85—90 „	...	—	6	6
Over 90 years...	...	—	3	3
Totals	...	88	79	169

Principal Vital Statistics for the Year 1957

		Urban District of Stanley	Aggregate of Urban Districts	Aggregate of Rural Districts	West Riding Admin. County	England and Wales
Population	.. .. ..	16,780	1,172,300	451,700	1,624,000	*
Births	{ Legitimate .. Illegitimate .. Total ..	239 9 248	18,149 694 18,843	7,804 273 8,077	25,953 967 26,920	*
Still Births	{ Legitimate .. Illegitimate .. Total ..	8 — 8	429 24 453	197 8 205	626 32 658	*
Total Live and Still Births	..	256	19,296	8,282	27,578	*
Deaths under one year	{ Legitimate .. Illegitimate .. Total ..	5 — 5	455 23 478	223 10 233	678 33 711	*
Deaths under 4 weeks	{ Legitimate .. Illegitimate .. Total ..	4 — 4	326 18 344	157 8 165	483 26 509	*
Deaths (all causes)	.. ..	170	14,538	4,398	18,936	*

CRUDE RATES.

Live Birth	.. .. ..	14.8	16.1	17.9	16.6	16.1
Death (All causes)	.. .. ..	10.1	12.4	9.7	11.7	11.5
Infective and Para. Dis. excl. Tub. but incl. Syph. & other V.D. ..		0.06	0.07	0.06	0.07	*
Tuberculosis—Respiratory	.. .. ..	—	0.08	0.07	0.08	0.09
Tuberculosis—Other	.. .. ..	0.06	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01
Tuberculosis—All Forms	.. .. ..	0.06	0.09	0.08	0.09	0.11
Cancer	.. .. ..	1.55	1.99	1.58	1.87	2.09
Vascular lesions of Nervous system	.. .. ..	0.95	2.15	1.45	1.95	*
Heart and Circulatory Disease	.. .. ..	4.35	4.61	3.49	4.30	*
Respiratory Diseases	.. .. ..	1.49	1.46	1.12	1.37	*
Maternal Mortality	.. .. ..	—	0.41	0.72	0.51	0.47
Infant Mortality	.. .. ..	28.4	25.4	28.8	26.4	23.0
Stillbirth	.. .. ..	23.8	23.5	24.8	23.9	22.4

* Figures not available.

STANLEY URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL.

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE
Medical Officer of Health,
1957.

*To the Chairman and Members of the
Stanley Urban District Council.*

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen,

The figures and facts which are placed before you in this, my 1957 Annual Report, should, I think, give you considerable cause for satisfaction. In almost every respect they show a state of public health which is an advance on anything previously experienced. Social conditions continue good, the housing situation is improving; the Infectious Disease incidence is negligible, and the whole standard of wellbeing of the community has been maintained and improved.

The Infantile Mortality Rate, whilst only slightly higher than last year, is still extremely satisfactory, and the Birth Rate shows a slight improvement over recent years.

So far as the working of the Health Department is concerned, I can claim, with some justification, that no Authority is likely to be served by a Department in which happier relationships prevail. The members of my staff, together with their colleagues in neighbouring Authorities, enjoy a most happy comradeship and, in turn, our relationships with colleagues in other branches of Local Government Service, in Education, in general medical practice, and in Hospital administration, have remained extremely cordial.

The usual account of the Divisional preventive medical services is included in this Report.

May I take this opportunity of thanking you and, in particular, the members of the Health Committee, for your constant support and many courtesies to me during the year.

I remain, Gentlemen,

Yours faithfully,

A. L. TAYLOR,

Medical Officer of Health.

PUBLIC HEALTH OFFICERS:

Medical Officer of Health (part-time):—

Dr. A. L. Taylor, M.D., D.P.H.

Senior Public Health Inspector :—

D. Walker, Cert. R.S.H., A.R.S.H., M.P.H.I.A.,
Certified Inspector of Meat and Other Foods.

Additional Public Health Inspector :—

N. Buckle, Cert. R.S.H., A.R.S.H., M.P.H.I.
Certified Inspector of Meat and Other Foods.

Clerks :—

Mrs. M. Wood.

Mr. J. G. Bower.

COMMENTS ON STATISTICAL DATA.

The continued low Infantile Mortality Rate must be considered with a good deal of gratification. It is a commonplace that the Infantile Mortality Rate is the most sensitive index of social prosperity in any community. Every effort will be made to ensure that this satisfactory state of affairs is maintained, although it is necessary, once again, to point out that when dealing with relatively small numbers, one or two infant deaths can cause a swing in the death rate recorded. At the same time, a glance at the table showing the Infant Death Rates over the last fifty years will show the enormous and continuing improvement which has been experienced. It is undeniable that the standard of maternal care and efficiency is higher than ever before and that the proportion of inefficient or indifferent mothers is constantly diminishing. Thus we have now reached a stage when progress will necessarily be slower and when our chief preoccupation must be the need to eradicate, as far as lies in our power, premature births and accidents associated with the delivery of the child and the first week or so of its life.

The District Death Rate is average for the country and can be regarded as satisfactory.

No maternal death occurred during 1957.

Tuberculosis is exhibiting a changing pattern. Although the incidence is maintained at approximately its previous level, far more cases are recovering and resuming normal life in the community. Furthermore, it is hoped that the many new agencies now being brought into action against tuberculosis will produce a steady and continued diminution of incidence.

Last year I commented on the number of deaths from cancer of the lung which have been recorded in the district since the figures first became available in 1950. There is no doubt that an association does exist between excessive cigarette smoking and cancer of the lung. Whether a knowledge of the risks to be expected will be a sufficient deterrent to excessive smoking, I do not know. It is, however, the duty of all those engaged in preventive medicine to point out the hazards involved in heavy smoking. Having done this, one must leave to the common sense of the individual any modification of his habits.

By and large, it can be stated without qualification that the figures for 1957 show an extremely satisfactory state of public health in the Stanley Urban District.

Causes of Death in the Stanley Urban District, 1957.

	CAUSE OF DEATH		MALES.	FEMALES.
	All Causes ..	..	88	82
1. Tuberculosis, respiratory
2. Tuberculosis, other	1	..
3. Syphilitic disease
4. Diphtheria
5. Whooping Cough
6. Meningococcal infections
7. Acute Poliomyelitis
8. Measles
9. Other infective and parasitic diseases	1
10. Malignant neoplasm, stomach	5	3
11. Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus	6	..
12. Malignant neoplasm, breast	1
13. Malignant neoplasm, uterus	1
14. Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms	6	4
15. Leukaemia, aleukaemia
16. Diabetes	1
17. Vascular lesions of nervous system	5	11
18. Coronary disease, angina	23	22
19. Hypertension with heart disease	1	4
20. Other heart disease	12	7
21. Other circulatory disease	1	3
22. Influenza	1	..
23. Pneumonia	7	3
24. Bronchitis	8	4
25. Other diseases of the respiratory system	1	1
26. Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	1	..
27. Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea	1
28. Nephritis and nephrosis	1
29. Hyperplasia of prostate
30. Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion
31. Congenital malformations	1
32. Other defined and ill-defined diseases	7	7
33. Motor vehicle accidents	1	..
34. All other accidents	2	5
35. Suicide	1
36. Homicide and operations of war
Live Births.	{ Total .. Legitimate .. Illegitimate ..	..	..	137
		..	108	131
		..	3	6
Still-Births.	{ Total .. Legitimate .. Illegitimate ..	..	3	5
		..	3	5
	
Deaths of Infants under 1 year of age.	{ Total .. Legitimate .. Illegitimate ..	..	1	4
		..	1	4
	
Population	16,780	
Comparability Factors :—				
	Births ..	..	0.98	
	Deaths ..	..	1.23	

INFANTILE MORTALITY IN 1957

Deaths from Stated Causes under One Year of Age

CAUSES OF DEATH.	Under 1 Week.	1-2 Weeks.	2-3 Weeks.	3-4 Weeks.	Total under 1 Month.	1-3 Months.	3-6 Months.	6-9 Months.	9-12 Months.	Total under 1 Year.
	I	-	-	-	I	-	-	-	-	I
1a. Intra-cranial haemorrhage sustained during delivery	I	-	-	-	I	-	-	-	-	I
Broncho-pneumonia	-	-	-	-	-	-	I	-	-	I
Haemolytic disease of the new born ..	I	-	-	-	I	-	I	-	-	I
a. Meningitis and bilateral emphysema	I	-	-	-	I	-	-	-	-	I
b. Septicaemia ..	I	-	-	-	I	-	-	-	-	I
c. Infection with "the pneumococcus" ..	I	-	-	-	I	-	-	-	-	I
1a. Cerebral haemorrhage	I	-	-	-	I	-	-	-	-	I
b. Tear of tentorium cerebelli	I	-	-	-	I	-	-	-	-	I
2. Prematurity	I	-	-	-	I	-	-	-	-	I
Total ..	4	-	-	-	4	-	I	-	-	5

INFANT DEATHS PER THOUSAND LIVE BIRTHS

1918—1927		1928—1937		1938—1947		1948—1957	
1918	133·2	1928	81·1	1938	69·5	1948	32·3
1919	104·3	1929	62·3	1939	42·9	1949	25·3
1920	100·5	1930	65·8	1940	72·3	1950	43·0
1921	98·0	1931	60·2	1941	37·8	1951	39·1
1922	98·0	1932	84·5	1942	47·6	1952	33·3
1923	87·3	1933	56·1	1943	54·2	1953	21·2
1924	89·0	1934	85·0	1944	50·2	1954	48·2
1925	103·0	1935	30·1	1945	45·0	1955	24·3
1926	98·3	1936	34·7	1946	31·7	1956	17·3
1927	67·3	1937	29·4	1947	53·1	1957	20·2
Average—		Average—		Average—		Average—	
	97·9		58·9		50·4		30·4

Details of STILLBIRTHS
for the past five yearsDetails of NEO-NATAL
DEATHS for the past five years

Year	No. of Live Births	No. of Still-Births	Proportion of Stillbirths per 100 Live Births	Year	No. of Live Births	No. of Neo-Natal Deaths	Proportion of Neo-Natal deaths per 100 Live Births
1953	236	9	3·8	1953	236	1	0·04
1954	228	7	3·1	1954	228	7	3·0
1955	206	6	2·9	1955	206	1	0·05
1956	231	3	1·3	1956	231	4	1·7
1957	248	8	3·2	1957	248	4	1·6

GENERAL PROVISIONS OF HEALTH SERVICES IN THE AREA.

No major change has occurred during 1957. The Medical Officer of Health for your district acts in a similar capacity for two adjoining Urban Districts. Additionally he is Divisional Medical Officer for those services administered by the Local Health Authority. The total population is computed at 54,990 although, in my opinion, this may well be a low figure owing to rapidly increasing private building in some parts of the Division.

The Divisional Medical Officer is responsible for the routine administration of all the Health Services within the Division. The Ambulance Service and School Dental Service are the only exceptions to this generalisation. The Divisional Health Office is still sited in Rothwell, and though far from ideal in construction, is functionally reasonably adequate and serves its purpose fairly well. The clerical staff is still 9, and the volume of work which they undertake has increased during the period under review, largely as a result of the enormous volume of work incidental to poliomyelitis vaccination.

I should like to take this opportunity of paying tribute to the efficient work carried out by the clerical staff. There is an extremely happy atmosphere in the office, and any necessary work is cheerfully and well carried out.

Co-operation between the Local Health Service and the other two branches of Medicine has continued at the happiest level. No difficulties have been experienced and there has been a free interchange of information in every direction. This is a most satisfactory state of affairs and has an undoubtedly beneficial effect on the health and well-being of the community which all three branches of medicine strive to serve.

REPORT ON THE DIVISIONAL MEDICAL SERVICES ADMINISTERED IN THE URBAN DISTRICT BY THE LOCAL HEALTH AUTHORITY

In the pages immediately following will be found the statistical returns relating to duties carried out in the whole Health Division on behalf of the West Riding County Council which, of course, is the Local Health Authority for the area.

In its general provisions, the Service has carried on virtually unchanged from last year. The Divisional professional staff consists, in addition to the Divisional Medical Officer, of two Assistant County Medical Officers, each of whom is responsible for half of the Divisional area in so far as Clinic duties and school medical work are concerned. These Doctors are those who have been with us for a considerable number of years and their work has been ably and conscientiously carried out. It is of great advantage to have a continuity of service in this field. The value to the community of a doctor who has worked in an area for a good length of time cannot be over-estimated. She becomes the friend and confidante of parents and of school staffs, and is able, by her accumulated special knowledge, to do far more than would be the case were her services to have been of short duration.

The Home Nursing and Health Visiting staffs have been fully maintained and only the Midwifery Service gives rise to anxiety. Of this, more anon.

The Dental Clinic in Wakefield is of great value, and of additional importance is the fact that the Headquarters staff are in many cases specially qualified and of more than usually wide experience.

School Medical Service. The estimated number of school children in the Division is 8,127. It has been found possible, during 1957, to carry out routine school medical inspections on four age groups. In addition, special examinations have been made of all children suffering from physical handicap, maladjustment or mental subnormality. This has entailed a very considerable volume of work.

Virtually no case of serious infestation by vermin came to light, and there is an evident and increasingly satisfactory standard of hygiene throughout all schools.

In the field of nutrition, I am glad to report that the high standards noted last year have been maintained.

The services of an Ophthalmic Medical Officer are still available, and work in the Eye Clinic is absolutely up to date.

There is no waiting list for Ear, Nose and Throat operations and, by arrangement, any child in urgent need is seen immediately by an Aural Surgeon either at Leeds or Wakefield.

The Divisional Education Officers and their Staffs have been courteous and co-operative. Frequent personal contact has been made and a ready and helpful response has always been forthcoming to any request for help or information. On our part we do our utmost to fit in with the education programme and to avoid needless interruption of scholastic time.

Once again I would point out that the figures quoted in the pages immediately following are for the whole Health Division. As, however, the population of Stanley is only slightly less than one-third of the total, a simple division by 3 will give you an approximate idea of the amount of work carried out on behalf of the Health Authority in your own Urban District.

MEDICAL INSPECTION RETURNS

Year ended 31st December, 1957

MEDICAL INSPECTION OF PUPILS ATTENDING MAINTAINED PRIMARY AND SECONDARY SCHOOLS (INCLUDING SPECIAL SCHOOLS)**A. Periodic Medical Inspections.**

Age groups inspected and Number of Pupils examined in each.

Entrants ... ...	... 734
7 to 8 year group ...	... 870
Last year primary ...	... 979
First year secondary —
Last year secondary ...	... 543
	—
	Total 3,126

*Additional Periodic Inspections... —

Grand Total 3,126

B. Other Inspections.

Number of Special Inspections ...	99
Number of re-inspections ...	189
	—
Total	288

C. Pupils found to require Treatment.

Number of Individual Pupils found at Periodic Medical Inspection to require treatment (excluding Dental Diseases and Infestation with Vermin).

Age Groups Inspected. (1)	For Defective Vision (excluding squint). (2)	For any of the other conditions recorded in the following Table (3)	Total individual pupils. (4)
Entrants	11	127	134
7 to 8 year group ...	34	123	149
Last year primary ...	53	133	178
First year secondary	—	—	—
Last year secondary	34	95	127
Total ...	132	478	588
*Additional Periodic Inspections ...	—	—	—
Grand Total ...	132	478	588

*E.G. Pupils at special schools or who missed the usual periodic examination.

RETURN OF DEFECTS

FOUND BY MEDICAL INSPECTION IN THE YEAR

ENDED 31st DECEMBER, 1957

Defect or Disease.	PERIODIC INSPECTIONS				TOTAL (including all other age groups inspected)	
	Entrants		Leavers		Requir-	Requir-
	Requir-	Requir-	Requir-	Requir-	ing	ing
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Skin	19	25	35	24	108	104
Eyes—						
a. Vision ...	11	7	34	34	132	123
b. Squint ...	10	16	5	2	23	40
c. Other ...	4	4	2	—	13	13
Ears—						
a. Hearing ...	5	3	1	3	13	11
b. Otitis Media ...	24	1	5	—	46	3
c. Other ...	4	4	3	—	16	11
Nose and Throat ...	14	40	12	10	67	121
Speech ...	2	18	1	1	12	29
Lymphatic ...	—	32	—	2	1	72
Heart ...	5	18	1	15	13	86
Lungs ...	11	14	9	1	40	25
Developmental—						
a. Hernia ...	2	—	2	—	6	2
b. Other ...	1	3	1	—	2	3
Orthopaedic—						
a. Posture ...	2	7	8	4	40	40
b. Feet ...	3	19	—	1	12	36
c. Other ...	16	57	5	7	33	124
Nervous System—						
a. Epilepsy ...	—	2	1	1	1	5
b. Other ...	2	8	—	5	3	31
Psychological—						
a. Development ...	1	1	—	—	7	12
b. Stability ...	10	12	6	—	36	22
Abdomen ...	—	—	—	—	1	1
Other ...	6	5	9	1	31	18

SPECIAL INSPECTIONS

Defect or Disease	Special Inspections	
	Requiring Treatment	Requiring Observation
Skin	—
Eyes—		
a. Vision	...	9
b. Squint	...	—
c. Other	...	—
Ears—		
a. Hearing	...	—
b. Otitis Media...	...	1
c. Other	...	—
Nose and Throat	2
Speech	...	1
Lymphatic Glands	...	—
Heart	...	—
Lungs	...	1
Developmental—		
a. Hernia	...	—
b. Other	...	—
Orthopaedic—		
a. Posture	...	1
b. Feet	...	1
c. Other	...	1
Nervous System—		
a. Epilepsy	...	—
b. Other	...	—
Psychological—		
a. Development	2
b. Stability	...	3
Abdomen	...	—
Other	5

**CLASSIFICATION OF THE PHYSICAL CONDITION OF
PUPILS INSPECTED IN AGE GROUPS**

Age Groups Inspected (1)	Number of pupils inspected (2)	Satisfactory		Un- satisfactory	
		No. (3)	% of Col. 2 (4)	No. (5)	% of Col. 2 (6)
Entrants ...	... 734	708	96·5	26	3·5
7 to 8 year group	... 870	848	97·5	22	2·5
Last year primary	... 979	962	98·3	17	1·7
First year secondary	... —	—	—	—	—
Last year secondary	... 543	535	98·5	8	1·5
Additional periodic inspections	... —	—	--	—	—
 Total	... 3126	3053	97·7	73	2·3

INFESTATION WITH VERMIN

- (i) Total number of individual examinations of pupils in schools by the school nurses or other authorised persons 21,522
- (ii) Total number of *individual* pupils found to be infested 303
- (iii) Number of individual pupils in respect of whom cleansing notices were issued. (Section 54 (2), Education Act, 1944) —
- (iv) Number of individual pupils in respect of whom cleansing orders were issued. (Section 54 (3), Education Act, 1944) —

**TREATMENT OF PUPILS ATTENDING MAINTAINED
PRIMARY AND SECONDARY SCHOOLS (INCLUDING
SPECIAL SCHOOLS)**

EYE DISEASES, DEFECTIVE VISION AND SQUINT.

	Number of cases known to have been dealt with	
	by the Authority	Otherwise
External and other, excluding errors of refraction and squint	—	—
Errors of Refraction (including squint) ...	—	465
Total ...	—	465
Number of pupils for whom spectacles were prescribed ...	—	316

**DISEASES AND DEFECTS OF EAR, NOSE AND
THROAT**

	Number of cases known to have been treated	
	by the Authority	Otherwise
Received operative treatment		
(a) for adenoids and chronic tonsillitis ...	—	3
(b) for diseases of the ear ...	—	26
(c) for other nose and throat conditions ...	—	2
Received other forms of treat- ment ...	—	2
Total ...	—	33
	by the Authority	
	Otherwise	
Total number of pupils in schools who are known to have been provided with hearing aids—		
(a) in 1957 ...	—	2
(b) in previous years ...	1	1

ORTHOPAEDIC AND POSTURAL DEFECTS

	by the Authority	Otherwise
(a) Number of pupils known to have been treated at clinics or out-patient departments	—	6

DISEASES OF THE SKIN (Excluding uncleanness)

	Number of cases treated or under treatment during the year, by the Authority.
Ringworm— (i) Scalp ...	—
(ii) Body ...	—
Scabies	11
Impetigo	—
Other skin diseases	—
Total ...	11

CHILD GUIDANCE TREATMENT

Number of pupils treated at Child Guidance Clinics under arrangements made by the Authority ...	9
---	---

SPEECH THERAPY

Number of Pupils treated by Speech Therapists under arrangements made by the Authority ...	42
--	----

OTHER TREATMENT GIVEN

(a) Number of cases of miscellaneous minor ailments treated by the Authority ...	37
(b) Pupils who received convalescent treatment under School Health Service arrangements ...	1
(c) Pupils who received B.C.G. vaccination ...	273
(d) Other than (a), (b) and (c)	
1. Ultra Violet Light ...	34

TONSILLECTOMY

Age groups inspected	Number inspected	Number found to have undergone tonsillectomy during 1957 or previously
Entrants ...	734	82
7 to 8 year group ...	870	154
Last year primary ...	979	210
First year secondary ...	—	—
Last year secondary ...	543	134
Total ...	3126	580

CONSULTANT E.N.T. SERVICE

No Consultant E.N.T. Clinic held in this Division during the year.

CONSULTANT ORTHOPAEDIC SERVICE**A. Consultant Clinic.**

1. Number of sessions held during the year	11	(at Pinderfields shared with Division 13)
--	----	---

	Pre-school children	School children
2. No. of individual patients seen by Consultant, including those continuing attendance from previous year	1	6
3. No. of (2) above :—		
(a) referred for operative treatment as short-stay cases only	—	—
(b) recommended long-stay hospital school	—	—
(c) recommended treatment by orthopaedic nurse or physiotherapist :—		
(i) at treatment centres	—	—
(ii) domiciliary	—	—
4. No. of children who obtained operative treatment during the year	—	—
5. Total number of attendances at Consultant clinic	2	9

B. Treatment Centres.

1. No. of Sessions held during the year	—
---	---

PAEDIATRIC SERVICE**Consultant Clinics.**

1. Number of sessions held during the year	11
--	----

	Pre-school children	School children
2. Number of individual patients seen :—		
(a) new cases	12	14
(b) cases attending from previous year(s)	4	12
3. Total number of attendances at clinics	38	45

**MEDICAL EXAMINATION OF ENTRANTS TO
TRAINING COLLEGES**

No. of examinations carried out during the year ...	21
---	----

SPEECH THERAPY

1. Total number of sessions held during year ...	75
2. (a) No. of new cases treated during year... ...	20
(b) No. of cases already attending for treatment from previous year	22
(c) Total number of cases treated (a plus b) ...	42
3. No. of cases awaiting treatment at end of year ...	11
4. No. of visits made to schools	10
5. No. of home visits	1

Analysis of Cases treated during the year :—

					Boys	Girls
1.	Stammering	...	...	...	7	2
2.	Defects of articulation—					
(a)	Dyslalia	...	...	...	10	8
(b)	Sigmatism	...	...	...	4	3
(c)	Rhinolalia, due to—					
(i)	Cleft Palate	...	...	...	—	2
(ii)	Nasal obstruction	...	...	...	—	—
(d)	Dysarthria	...	...	...	—	1
3.	Asphasia	...	...	...	1	1
4.	Defective speech due to—					
(i)	Educational sub-normality	...	...	...	—	1
(ii)	Deafness	...	...	...	1	1
5.	Retarded speech development	...	...	...	—	—
6.	Dysphonia	...	...	...	—	—
7.	Other defects	...	...	...	—	—

Analysis of Cases discharged :—

No. of children discharged during year—

1.	Speech normal	...	...	...	6	4
2.	Speech improved	...	...	...	1	1
3.	Unsuitable for treatment	...	...	...	—	—
4.	Non-co-operation	...	...	...	3	—
5.	Left school	...	...	...	1	—
6.	Left district	...	...	...	—	—
7.	Other reasons	...	...	...	—	—

EMPLOYMENT OF CHILDREN

Number of children examined during the year in connection with applications :—

(a) for employment (including entertainments)	95
(b) No. of (a) found unfit	2

ULTRA VIOLET LIGHT TREATMENT

	Pre-School children	School children
No. of sessions held during year		179
No. of children treated during year	34	34
Total No. of attendances ...	350	612

VACCINATION AND IMMUNISATION

Vaccination and immunisation have become accepted universally as being normal and desirable procedures. A continued absence of Diphtheria from the community has led, to some extent, to a falling off in the numbers of children protected. I would like to take this opportunity of uttering a warning that under certain circumstances, Diphtheria may still strike the unprotected child. Indeed, an outbreak of several cases occurred in a neighbouring township during the year, and several children living within your own district were found to be active carriers of the Diphtheria germ. The percentage thought to be essential for adequate safeguarding of the community is estimated at 75. As far as can be ascertained, our own percentage is now slightly below that figure. During the year, 633 children completed a full course of primary immunisation. This only represents about 70 per cent. of the total births. Whilst comparing very well with some other parts of the County, this figure cannot be considered ideal. Every effort is made by persuasion and education to encourage parents to accept Diphtheria immunisation for their children.

The number of re-inforcing injections will be noted to be very much smaller than last year. This is due merely to the timing of the various sessions, and will be found to be very much higher in 1958.

There is now a wide acceptance of Whooping Cough immunisation and a total of 492 children who completed the course compares very favourably with last year's figure of 399. There is continued evidence of the degree of protection which is afforded, only 2 mild cases of Whooping Cough occurring in the now considerable number of immunised children as against a total of 42 notified cases in the unimmunised section. Whooping Cough in infancy is a serious and dangerous disease and no effort should be spared to protect the child from the hazards of contracting this malady.

It is very satisfactory to note that the figures for Smallpox vaccination remained higher than those recorded in most other areas. Last year I remarked that 325 primary vaccinations was a reasonably satisfactory total. This year

I am glad to point out that no fewer than 435 children completed primary vaccination. Modern methods ensure a result which is painless to the child and free from any risk of complications. No disfigurement is caused and subsequent re-vaccination in the case of emergency can be carried out with the minimum of upset. I should like to express the hope that the present ready acceptance will continue in subsequent years.

Vaccination against Tuberculosis with B.C.G. vaccine has been offered to the thirteen-year-old group of school children. Here again, there has been a very reasonable response and the results were satisfactory in all cases. No complications arose and there were no reports of any ill effect. It is greatly to be hoped that the protection thus afforded will be found to justify optimism which is being expressed. My own opinion is that there is no contraindication to B.C.G. vaccination and that, on the contrary, considerable evidence is accumulating pointing out the advantages likely to derive from this procedure.

In addition to the thirteen-year-old age group, 7 children, mostly under one month of age, were vaccinated because of contact with a known case of tuberculosis. In six ascertained cases the results were successful.

Immunisation against poliomyelitis is now in full swing. There have been unfortunate delays owing to difficulties of production of vaccine considered by the Ministry to be of sufficiently high standard. Every effort is being made to produce adequate supplies and, at the time of writing, it is possible to say that difficulties appear to have been overcome by the use of vaccine imported from across the Atlantic. In this field one must be guided largely by experiences in America. There, many millions of injections have now been given and the results are reported as being highly satisfactory. In those children who have been given poliomyelitis vaccine, no complication has occurred and there is no evidence at all to suggest that any detrimental effect is likely to be experienced. One awaits with keen interest the returns which, from year to year, will give a picture of the results of this type of prophylaxis.

In spite of all difficulties and delays, no fewer than 1,337 children received injections of poliomyelitis vaccine during 1957.

VACCINATION AGAINST SMALLPOX

Number of Persons Vaccinated or re-vaccinated
during the Year.

Age at Date of Vaccination	Under 1	1	2 to 4	5 to 14	15 or over	Total
Number Vaccinated ...	399	2	10	14	10	435
Number Re-Vaccinated ...	—	—	—	5	29	34

DIPHTHERIA IMMUNISATION

A. Immunisation carried out during the year.

	Under 1	1 — 4	5 — 14	Total
1. No. of children who completed a full course of primary immunisation ...	449	88	96	633
2. Total number of children who were given a secondary or re-inforcing injection (i.e. subsequent to complete full course) ...	—	4	282	286

B. (a) Number of children at 31st December, 1957, who had completed a course of immunisation at any time before that date.

Age at 31.12.57 i.e. Born in Year	Under 1 1957	1—4 1956-1953	5—9 1952-1948	10—14 1947-1943	under 15 Total
Last complete course of injections (whether primary or booster)					
A. 1953—1957 ...	96	1,593	2,209	2,271	6,169
B. 1952 or earlier	—	—	1,297	1,293	2,590

(b) Diphtheria Notifications and Deaths in relation to Immunisation during the year.

No case of Diphtheria occurred during 1957.

WHOOPING COUGH IMMUNISATION

Immunisation carried out during the year.

Age at Final injection	Number of children who completed a full course of immunisation
Under 6 months ...	37
6 months to one year ...	383
1—2 years ...	59
2—3 years ...	5
3—4 years ...	8
Total ...	492

Immunisation in relation to Child Population.

Number of children at 31st December, 1957, who had completed a course of immunisation *at any time before that date*.

Age at 31.12.57 i.e. born in year:—	Under 1 1957	1 to 4 1956—1953	5 to 9 1952—1948	10 to 14 1947—1943	Total
Number immunised ...	141	1,439	604	15	2,199

Whooping Cough Notifications and Deaths in relation to Immunisation during the year.

Age at date of notification	No. of cases notified	No. of cases incl. in preceding column in which child completed a full course of immunisation.
Under 1 year ...	3	—
1 ...	5	—
2 ...	6	1
3 ...	6	1
4 ...	7	—
5—9 ...	14	—
10—14 ...	1	—
Totals ...	42	2

No death from Whooping Cough occurred in the Division during the year.

B.C.G. Vaccination of 13-year old School Children.

1. No. of medical officers (including Divisional Medical Officer) approved to undertake B.C.G. Vaccination	3
--	-----	-----	-----	-----	---

2. Acceptances.

(a) No. of 13-year old children eligible during the year	656
(b) No. of (a) offered tuberculin testing and vaccination if necessary, whether the offer was made during the year or previously	656
(c) No. of (b) found to have been vaccinated previously	—
(d) No. of acceptances	420
(e) Percentage of acceptances, i.e., (d) to (b) — (c) ...	64·02

3. Pre-vaccination Tuberculin Test.

(a) No. of children [2(d)] tested	...	...	397
(b) Result of test—			
(i) Positive	...	...	100
(ii) Negative	...	...	292
(iii) Not ascertained	...	5	
	—	TOTAL	397
(c) Percentage positive, i.e., (b) (i) to (b) (ii) plus (iii) ...	25·51		

4. Vaccination.

No. vaccinated	273
----------------	-----	-----	-----	-----

5. Tuberculin test twelve months after vaccination.

(a) No. vaccinated in 1956	...	...	...	214
(b) No. tuberculin tested after 12 months	...	...	...	173
(c) Result of test—				
(i) Positive	...	...	146	
(ii) Negative	...	...	20	
(iii) Not ascertained	...	7		
	—	TOTAL	173	

B.C.G. VACCINATION—CONTACT SCHEME

**Details of B.C.G. Vaccination of Contacts during the year
1957.**

DOMICILIARY NURSING SERVICES

Health Visiting.—The staffing position has remained satisfactory. No early retirements are anticipated and I feel that the district is being very adequately covered in this field of nursing. Health Visiting is a valuable and highly skilled branch of social welfare. Its scope is constantly increasing and it makes great demands on the character and personality of the worker. The recruitment of people of suitable calibre is a matter of the utmost importance to the community.

During the year the most cordial relationships have been established and maintained between the Health Visitors and the general Medical Practitioners in the district. This state of affairs has been greatly assisted by the establishment of a small representative group of general practitioners who meet an equal number of Local Health Authority medical staff from time to time to discuss matters arising out of the ethical relationships between Health Visitor and family Doctor.

Home Nursing.—The Home Nursing Service has continued at full strength throughout the year and has covered with extreme adequacy all needs.

Reports of the County Supervisor of Home Nurses have been consistently good and we have every reason to be proud and satisfied with the standard of work attained.

Midwifery Service. — Here we are still in very dire difficulty. Shortage of trained midwifery staff in Maternity Hospitals has resulted in increasing difficulty in obtaining institutional accommodation for normal obstetric cases needing to be admitted to Hospital because of social circumstances. The Hospital authorities have been most helpful and we are very well aware of the difficulties which they themselves are experiencing. It is unfortunate, however, that it has been found quite impossible to recruit any additional midwife anywhere within the Divisional area. This is by no means a local phenomenon as there is a Nation-wide shortage. You have been kind enough in Stanley Urban District, to promise sympathetic consideration in respect of housing accommodation should we be successful in recruiting a new midwife or midwives for service in your District. This is greatly appreciated and I am only sorry that I have not had the opportunity of putting your kindness to the test. Efforts are being made

continuously to recruit midwives and I hope that next year I might have better news to give. Meanwhile, the depleted staff are rendering yeoman service, although several of them are carrying a case load which must be considered excessive and which may be expected, ultimately, to prove detrimental to the health and welfare of the nurses concerned.

I should like to place on record my appreciation of their willingness and my hope of early relief.

There has been continued cordial co-operation between all midwives and family doctors in the area.

Home Help Service. — In spite of the most careful economy the demand for Home Helps has continued slowly but inexorably to rise during 1957. A glance at the table will show the type of case needing help. Every effort is made to ensure that no abuse arises. Home Helps are, of course, untrained, but frequently give the most valuable service and often, through sheer kindness of heart put in considerably more hours than they are paid for. The ageing population must have adequate help if it is to avoid forced admission to institutional accommodation. Apart from the financial consideration involved, I must repeat my remarks of last year regarding the desirability of maintaining adequately, in reasonable dignity and comfort, elderly persons in their own homes and familiar surroundings. I know that in many cases it is not possible to keep the home as spick and span as might ideally be expected. In advancing years it is far more important that comfort and kindness should provide the keynote. It is our endeavour to see that this is provided.

I am glad to say that during 1957 very few cases of failure by sons, daughters or relatives of elderly people have come to light. Our whole-time equivalent of Home Help allocation remained at 23, and by stringent pruning we have managed to keep just within that figure.

Here, once again, I would like to acknowledge the restraint which family doctors have shown in asking for Home Help assistance for their patients. Frequent personal discussions are always found helpful and we are often able to give assistance in a full and comprehensive knowledge of all the factors involved. With limited total hours available, this is a most important matter and ensures that help is given where it is most needed.

DOMESTIC HELPS

Authorised Divisional Allocation.

(i)	Basic	...	...	23
			(at the end of the year)	
(iv)	From Reserve Pool		...	-
				-
	Total	...	...	23
				-

Number of Domestic Helps employed at 31st December, 1957—

(i)	Whole-time	...	...	-
(ii)	Part-time	...	...	64
				-
(iii)	Total	...	...	64
				-

Cases provided with Domestic Help during year ended 31st December, 1957—

		No. of Cases	Hours employed
(i)	Maternity (including expectant mothers)	38	2,489
(ii)	Tuberculosis	1	258
(iii)	Chronic sick (a) aged 65 & over (b) under 65 years	245 28	43,726 $\frac{1}{2}$ 3,995 $\frac{1}{2}$
(iv)	Others	10	681 $\frac{3}{4}$
	Total	322	51,150 $\frac{3}{4}$

Employment :—

Total No. of hours of all home helps employed between 1st Jan. and 31st Dec., 1957 ÷ 2288 (52 weeks x 44 hours)	No. of home helps that could have been employed = 22·4	No. of home helps full time. = 22·4 Home Helps.
---	--	---

LOCAL HEALTH AUTHORITY CLINIC SERVICES IN THE STANLEY URBAN DISTRICT.

These Services are unchanged since last year. The Outwood Institute is still used and has been moderately satisfactory. A state of uneasy equilibrium is maintained in relation to the Welfare Clinic at Stanley, but complaints of inadequate heating have been relatively few during the year. I still hope that it may be possible to take over the disused Institute at the other side of the road. This, with slight adaptation would be very much more satisfactory and would be under the direct control of yourselves, which would, I feel, be an enormous advantage.

Ante-Natal Clinics have shown very little change during the year. Attendances are adequately maintained and bear reasonable comparison with other parts of the Division.

Co-operation between general medical practitioners and the Ante-Natal Clinics has been on a reasonably friendly basis. Close liaison between Local Health Authority clinics and Maternity Hospitals has continued and has been strengthened during the year.

Relaxation classes have been held at Outwood and have been moderately attended.

Children needing Ultra Violet Light treatment can obtain this at the Central Clinic, Rothwell, or by arrangement at Clayton Hospital.

CONSULTANT CLINICS.

No change in previous arrangements has been necessary. Dr. Kirkwood, Ophthalmic Medical Officer, is in attendance two or three times monthly as need arises. No delay occurs in the provision of glasses prescribed.

The Paediatric Clinic is held on the second Friday of each month. Here Dr. Pickup sees patients referred to him from Local Health Authority Clinics and from local general medical practitioners. His services continue to be of the greatest value and are increasingly appreciated. Where necessary, cases are admitted to beds under his clinical control at Wakefield or Pontefract Hospitals.

No difficulty is now experienced in obtaining operative treatment in cases needing Ear, Nose and Throat surgery, and the Aural Surgeons at Wakefield and Leeds are co-operative and helpful.

No Speech Therapist is at present appointed to this District. The last one resigned in July, 1957 and it has not yet been found possible to obtain a replacement. This is a most unfortunate break in what was proving a very valuable service. Speech Therapists are in short supply and are difficult to obtain.

Dr. Leese, the County Psychiatrist, continues to give valuable help, and her services in respect of maladjusted children are most helpful. Her reports are full and informative and her services are much appreciated.

In recent years considerably greater emphasis is being placed on mental health social work. This Health Division has the half - time services of a Mental Health Social Worker who spends the remainder of her time in a neighbouring Division. Her duties include the statutory supervision of mental defectives in their own homes and she is also, from time to time, given the responsibility of ensuring the after care of patients discharged from Mental Hospitals. This type of work calls for very high personal qualities and we have been fortunate in having the services of workers of the highest calibre. New legislation, at present in course of preparation, will necessitate a much increased volume of work. Emphasis is being placed on the need for increased domiciliary care and it seems likely, at

the time of writing, that many patients at present accommodated in Mental Deficiency Hospitals will be discharged to their own homes under the care of the Local Health Authority. This will inevitably mean that more Mental Health Social Workers will have to be recruited and one hopes and feels that the Local Health Authority is acutely aware of this coming fact.

AMBULANCE SERVICE.

No complaint regarding this service arose during the year. Its administration is efficient and courteous. Any case presenting administrative difficulty is freely discussed with the Divisional Ambulance Officer and his help is most readily forthcoming. The Ambulance Service is, of necessity, an expensive one and every care is taken to ensure that there is no abuse. My own personal experiences of the Service confirm my view that it is very well run and a very valuable contribution to the National Health Service.

LABORATORY FACILITIES.

Laboratory facilities are available at Wakefield and are under the direct supervision of Dr. Little. Here again one can acknowledge with gratitude the many kindnesses experienced. Dr. Little and his staff go out of their way to give help where needed, and one feels that in them one has personal friends.

MILK AND FOOD SAMPLES.

Some alterations in the arrangements for the analysis of water and food samples have been made. Samples of foodstuffs are forwarded to the County Analyst at Wakefield and analyses of milk and water samples are obtained from the Analyst at Halifax.

HOSPITAL PROVISION

By great good fortune, the fall in the number of available Maternity Home beds has not been so catastrophic as was anticipated. Through the kindness of a neighbouring Health Division, 4 beds have been made available to patients living in my own Division. In addition, a Maternity Hospital some little distance away, has been kind enough, from time to time, to accommodate

patients in immediate urgent social need. Thus, the over-all percentage of cases admitted to Maternity Homes and Hospitals has remained at or about 50 per cent. of total births. It is with great relief that I record these remarks. Last year considerable apprehension was felt and it is gratifying to realise that this has not been justified by events.

The Maternity Hospitals are experiencing considerable difficulty in recruiting trained staff. This factor, more than any other, creates immense difficulties in their administration. There is abundant evidence that they do their utmost to accommodate cases in social need. As before, any case presenting obstetrical abnormality is admitted without question and no case of difficulty has arisen during 1957.

In the case of Infectious Disease, Seacroft Hospital is and remains a tower of strength. We are, indeed, fortunate in having its services available to our population. The standard of clinical and nursing care is of the very highest and the cordial co-operation which is constantly accorded is a very great joy. I should like to take this opportunity of acknowledging the prompt and full information always made available regarding admission, diagnosis, progress and discharge of patients. A few cases are still admitted to Snapethorpe Infectious Diseases Hospital which is a daughter Hospital of Seacroft. Here again, the highest standard of competence is observed.

General Hospitals.—A slow but steady improvement in the standards and amenities of local general hospitals has been continued in 1957. The increasing complexity of modern techniques and treatments tends to make the position difficult at times. It is of great advantage to the inhabitants of your District that they should be near the great teaching centre of Leeds, with its highly qualified Consultant staffs and up to date equipment.

Orthopaedic and convalescent poliomyelitis cases are admitted to Pinderfields Hospital which specialises in this type of work.

Chronic sick accommodation remains reasonably satisfactory. It is unfortunate that patients from this area have to travel to Pontefract or to Hemsworth and a considerable amount of inconvenience and hardship is inevitably experienced by the relatives of chronic sick

patients thus accommodated. The matter is entirely outside our control and under present circumstances little can be done about it.

There is now a Liaison service under which one Health Visitor from each Health Division in surrounding areas attends once a week at the Headlands Hospital, Pontefract, for consultations with the Geriatric Consultant and his staff. This ensures uniformity of assessment of need and of ascertainment of home conditions in the case of those patients for whom discharge is desired by the Hospital Authority. The system is at present working well and is proving increasingly valuable as the months go by. The aim of today is to keep patients ambulant wherever possible. Dr. Rosenthal, the Geriatric Consultant with whom we are most concerned, is an up to date physician with an alert and enquiring mind. He has done most valuable work in ensuring a rapid turnover of bed occupancy, and a considerable improvement in the prospect of many patients who, under a former regime, would have been likely to spend the rest of their declining years as bedfast patients in a chronic sick ward.

The gap between chronic sick and welfare accommodation still exists, although active good will is displayed by both sections. The need for increased accommodation for the "in between" type of case is well recognised. The present financial stringency makes the implementation of an adequate scheme a matter of immediate impossibility. Long term plans are, however, in hand to remedy the present defects.

In all, the Hospital position in your area, within the limits already stated, can be regarded as satisfactory.

PREVALENCE AND CONTROL OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE IN THE STANLEY URBAN DISTRICT.

During 1957, Infectious Disease in the community was no longer a significant factor. This state of affairs is by no means confined to Stanley Urban District—indeed the pattern of incidence has changed remarkably throughout the whole country during the last decade. Some of the reasons are little understood. It is, however, possible to ascribe the complete absence of Diphtheria to the high acceptance of Diphtheria immunisation, and the low incidence of Whooping Cough largely to the protection now afforded. There is, however, no specific reason to which one can ascribe the low incidence and continued extreme mildness of Scarlet Fever. During 1957, only 5 cases were notified and these were, without exception, of a mild type. No complications were experienced and the patients were ill for only a very short space of time. This satisfactory state of affairs may be accepted with gratification, but not with complacency. Scarlet Fever must still be regarded as a potential source of serious danger, and its return in a more virulent form cannot be excluded.

No case of Diphtheria was recorded during the year, and the only other infectious disease giving rise to numerically significant rate was Measles. This exhibited its well known biennial incidence and 187 cases were notified.

It is a source of satisfaction to note that no case of Food Poisoning came to light during the year, and Sonné Dysentery, which is known to be endemic in many communities, was only responsible for 3 notifications.

During the year only 13 cases were admitted to Hospital, and of those no fewer than 9 were admitted for "observation." Most of the other patients were admitted on social, rather than on clinical grounds.

Venereal Diseases.—Confidential reports are received quarterly from the Consultant in Venereal Diseases. These reports indicate that there is virtually no incidence in this area.

Infestations.—No case of Scabies came to notice during the year and there is no reason to believe that any has occurred. Infestations were infrequent and were confined to a few stubborn cases of head infestation in school children. School Nurses are unanimous in their opinion that the standard of cleanliness in school children has never been as high as it is to-day.

Cases of Infectious Diseases in Age Groups (Excluding Tuberculosis).

**Cases of Notified Infectious Diseases (Excluding
Tuberculosis) admitted to Hospital.**

Disease.	No. Notified	No. admitted to Hospital
Smallpox	-	-
Scarlet Fever	5	-
Diphtheria	-	-
Enteric Fever (incl. Paratyphoid) ...	-	-
Pneumonia	7	2
Puerperal Pyrexia	1	-
Acute Anterior Poliomyelitis ...	1	1
Acute Anterior Encephalitis ...	-	-
Meningococcal Infection ...	-	-
Ophthalmia Neonatorum ...	-	-
Erysipelas	2	-
Whooping Cough	14	-
Measles	187	1
Sonné Dysentery	3	-
Food Poisoning	-	-
Observation	9	9
Totals	229	13

TUBERCULOSIS.

There is little change in the picture compared with last year. The total number of cases on the Register was 60 (56 pulmonary and 4 non-pulmonary). On the other hand, there was no death from pulmonary tuberculosis and only one from non-pulmonary tuberculosis. The remarks which I made in my last Annual Report still hold good to-day. Increasingly early diagnosis, together with the disappearance of the waiting list for Sanatorium admission, and the free use of the newer antibiotic drugs, have combined to give a heartening improvement in the over-all picture. In addition, B.C.G. vaccination in teenage school children should result in a high measure of immunity. All Sanatoria are now virtually without waiting lists. Increasingly they are turning to the surgical side of chest therapy. A spirit of optimism pervades the whole field and one can, with confidence, claim that a new triumph in preventive medicine is being achieved.

May I, once more, convey my thanks to your House Letting Committee for the sympathetic consideration which is always given to the needs of the tuberculous patient in seeking housing accommodation. One feels that restraint on the part of the medical Authorities is matched by sympathy on the part of the Local Authority.

Finally, I would like to convey my thanks and appreciation to the Medical and Nursing staffs of the Chest Clinic at Wakefield for the invariable kindness and co-operation which they have, at all times, afforded to ourselves and to patients from the areas which we serve.

TUBERCULOSIS.

Record of Cases during the year 1957.

	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary	
	M	F	M	F
No. of cases on Register at beginning of year	29	28	3	2
No. of cases notified for first time during year	1	3	—	—
No. of cases restored to Register	—	—	—	—
No. of cases added to Register otherwise than by notification	—	3	1	—
No. removed to other districts	—	1	3	—
No. Recovered	—	—	2	—
No. died from the Disease	—	—	—	1
No. died from other causes	—	—	1	1
No. Removed from Register :—				
Revised diagnosis	—	1	—	—
No. of cases on Register at end of year	... 28	28	3	1

New Cases and Mortality during 1957.

Age Periods	New Cases				Deaths			
	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary		Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
0—1 year	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1—5 years	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5—10 "	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
10—15 "	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
15—20 "	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
20—25 "	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
25—35 "	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35—45 "	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
45—55 "	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—
55—65 "	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Over 65 years	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Totals	... 1	3	—	—	—	—	1	—

TUBERCULOSIS

New Cases and Deaths since 1938.

Year	New Cases		Deaths	
	Pulmonary	Non-Pulmonary	Pulmonary	Non-Pulmonary
1938 ...	9	2	8	-
1939 ...	17	7	5	2
1940 ...	10	6	7	1
1941 ...	10	5	7	2
1942 ...	18	4	10	2
1943 ...	21	3	9	-
1944 ...	7	3	5	1
1945 ...	10	7	2	2
1946 ...	9	8	5	1
1947 ...	12	2	4	1
1948 ...	8	3	4	1
1949 ...	17	4	4	-
1950 ...	11	6	2	1
1951 ...	8	-	1	-
1952 ...	10	-	2	-
1953 ...	11	-	1	-
1954 ...	9	-	4	-
1955 ...	6	-	1	-
1956 ...	4	-	1	-
1957 ...	4	-	-	1

HOUSING.

1957 saw a sharp fall in the construction of houses built by the Local Authority. As against the 1956 total of 113, only 36 have been built during the year under review. On the other hand, 51 were erected by Private Enterprise as against last year's total of 20. One must express a certain amount of disappointment at the slowing down of the programme, whilst remaining aware of the underlying causes. Work of Slum Clearance is, by and large, continuing very satisfactorily, although the numbers and distribution of houses in your District make them more suitable to be dealt with as Individual Unfit Houses rather than as Clearance Areas. The only thing that really matters is the removal of unfit houses and their substitution by modern houses conforming to present day standards. By and large, one feels that, in spite of the slower tempo of construction, the over-all needs of the District are not far from being fulfilled insofar as the more acutely unsatisfactory property is concerned. The position of those living with in-laws or in lodgings is not so fortunate, and at the present rate of construction some considerable time must elapse before it will be possible to say that all reasonable needs have been met.

HOUSING STATISTICS, 1957.

Number of dwelling houses in the District	5319
Number of Back-to-back houses in the District ...	240

1. Inspection of dwelling houses during the year.

1(a) Total number of dwelling houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts) ...	370
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose	670
2(a) Number of dwelling houses (included under sub-head (1) above), which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations	70
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose	70
3 Number of dwelling houses needing further action:	
(a) Number considered to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation ...	60
(b) Number (excluding those in sub-head (3) (a) above), found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation	155

2. Remedy of Defects during the year without service of formal notices.

(a) Number of defective dwelling houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the local Authority or their officers ...	187
(b) Number of defective dwelling houses (excluding those shown in (a) above) in which defects were remedied as a result of informal action	193

3. Action under Statutory Powers during the year.

A. Proceedings under the Housing Acts, 1936 and 1957.

(1) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which formal notices were served requiring repairs ...	Nil
--	-----

(2) Number of dwelling houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices:—				
(a) By owners	Nil			
(b) By Local Authority in default of owners	Nil			
B. Proceedings under Public Health Acts:—				
(1) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied	4			
(2) Number of dwelling houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices:—				
(a) By owners	4			
(b) By Local Authority in default of owners	Nil			
C. Proceedings under the Housing Acts, 1936 and 1957 (Demolition Orders).				
(1) Number of representations, etc., made in respect of dwelling houses unfit for habitation	70			
(2) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made	60			
(3) Number of dwelling houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders...	24			
(4) Any action under Sections 10 and 11 of the Local Government (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act, 1953? If so, what?				
7 houses closed after rehousing tenants. Closing Orders placed on 10 houses.				
D. Proceedings under Housing Acts, 1936 and 1957 (Closing Orders).				
(1) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were made	Nil			
(2) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms, the Closing Orders in respect of which were determined, the tenement or room having been rendered fit	Nil			

E. Proceedings under Housing Acts, 1936 and 1957 and the Housing Repairs and Rents Act, 1954 (Clearance Areas).

(1)	Number of Clearance Areas represented during the year	...	...	...	8
(2)	Number of houses included in these areas	...	...	...	33
(3)	Number of persons to be displaced	...			79
(4)	Action taken during the year in respect of Clearance Areas:—				
	(a) By Clearance Orders, number made	...	...	...	8
	(b) By Compulsory Purchase Orders, number made	...			Nil
(5)	Number of houses in Clearance Areas demolished during the year	...	...		Nil
(6)	Number of persons re-housed from houses demolished during the year	...			Nil

4. Overcrowding.

(a) (1)	Number of dwellings overcrowded at the end of the year	...	...	67
(2)	Number of families dwelling therein			73
(3)	Number of persons dwelling therein			296
(b)	Number of new cases of overcrowding reported during the year	...	...	40
(c) (1)	Number of cases of overcrowding relieved during the year	...	...	44
(2)	Number of persons concerned in such cases	...	...	194

5. New Houses.

Number of new houses provided during the year:—

By the Local Authority:—36.

By Private Enterprise:—51.

6. Housing Repairs and Rents Act, 1954. Rent Act, 1957.

Details of Advances for the purpose of acquiring or constructing houses:—Nil.

Details of Grants for conversion of buildings into houses, or for altering, enlarging, repairing, or improving houses:—10.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA.

Water Supply.—The standard, quality and adequacy of the water supply in your area remain unchanged and are completely satisfactory. The source of supply is Wakefield Corporation and the total consumption in the district was 195,947,000 gallons. Of this quantity 31,941,000 gallons were used for trade purposes and the balance of 164,005,000 gallons was accounted for by domestic purposes and leakage respectively.

The average daily consumption per head for domestic purposes was 27.3 gallons, and for trade purposes 5.09 gallons.

There are no wells and no standpipes in the district. The water is without plumbo-solvent action.

One sample was taken during the year and below is a copy of the chemical analysis.

	Parts per million.
Total Solids ...	109
Free Ammonia ...	0.040
Mineral Matter ...	74
Chlorides as NaCl ...	25
Albuminoid Ammonia ...	0.40
Oxygen absorbed in 4 hours at 80° C. ...	0.20
Nitrous Nitrogen ...	Slight trace
Nitric Nitrogen ...	0.41
Temporary Hardness ...	15
Total Hardness ...	52
Permanent Hardness ...	37
Alkalinity in terms of CaCO ₃ to M.O. ...	15
Acidity CaO ...	Nil
pH Value ...	7.3
Colour—Hazen units ...	Nil
Turbidity—Silica Scale ...	Nil
Manganese as Mn. ...	Nil
Iron as Fe. ...	Nil
Lead in Solution ...	Nil
Lead dissolved in 24 hours ...	Nil
Free Chlorine—actual free ...	0.04
Total including chloramines ...	0.07

Sewage Works.—The newly modernised Sewage Works at Stanley Eight have maintained a completely efficient standard and are quite satisfactory in all respects.

Drains and Sewers.—With the exception of extensions to sewers supplying Council estates, no major scheme of alteration has been undertaken during the year, and no damage due to subsidence has been reported.

Closet Accommodation.—There is practically no problem now in relation to this type of accommodation. The only remaining privies are those liable to be condemned in the near future. No privy was converted during the year.

Public Cleansing.—Some difficulty has occurred during the year due to sickness absence but, on the whole, one can regard the service as satisfactory. The mechanical gully emptier is employed for the emptying of cesspools. There are 15 cesspools in the district and these are emptied at monthly intervals.

Rivers and Streams.—No action necessary during the year.

Shops and Offices.—No complaint was received and no action has been necessary during the year in respect of any premises.

Camping Sites.—There is no official camping site in the area and action is taken as necessary in respect of the one or two places in the district to which caravan dwellers still resort from time to time.

Swimming Baths and Pools.—No public baths in this area.

Disinfestation.—As is true of most other areas to-day, bug infestation is practically absent and modern insecticides deal efficiently with the few cases which arise.

Smoke Abatement.—In spite of the most sincere and earnest efforts. Lofthouse Colliery continues to emit smoke in greater quantities than one likes to see. The electrification scheme is still anticipated and is eagerly awaited.

Colliery Spoil Heaps.—No report of any nuisance has come to notice during the year.

Offensive Trades.—The only Offensive Trade carried on in your District is the Knacker's Yard at Kirkhamgate. This is well conducted.

Factories and Workshops.—Part 1 and 8 of the Act fall within the scope of administration of this Authority. Appended is a list of Outworkers and it will be noted that no special action has been necessary throughout the year. Routine inspections have been carried out in respect of Part 1 of the Act and again no special action has been necessary.

INSPECTION FOR PURPOSES OF PROVISIONS AS TO HEALTH.

(Including Inspections made by Public Health Inspector).

	No. on Register	Number of :—		
		Inspections	Written Notices	Occupiers prosecuted
1. Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	18	18	—	—
2. Factories not included in (1) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	31	49	1	—
3. Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding outworkers' premises) ..	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	49	67	1	—

CASES IN WHICH DEFECTS WERE FOUND.

(If defects are discovered on two, three or more separate occasions, they should be reckoned as two, three or more cases).

		No. of cases in which defects were found			Number of cases in which Prosecutions were instituted	
		Found	Remedied	Referred :		
				to H.M. Inspector		
Want of cleanliness	—	—	—	
Overcrowding	—	—	—	
Unreasonable temperature	—	—	—	
Inadequate ventilation	—	—	—	
Ineffective drainage of floors	..	—	—	—	—	
Sanitary Conveniences :—						
Insufficient	—	—	—	
Not separate for sexes	..	—	—	—	—	
Unsuitable or defective	..	—	—	—	—	
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Outwork)	..	—	—	—	—	
Total	..	—	—	—	—	

OUTWORK.

Nature of Work	No. of Out-workers in August list required by Sec. 110 (1)	Section 110			Section 111	
		No. of cases of default in sending lists to the Council	No. of prosecutions for failure to supply lists	No. of instances of work in unwholesome premises	Notices Served	Prosecutions
WEARING APPAREL :—						
Making, etc.	..	—	—	—	—	—
Cleaning and washing	—	—	—	—	—	—
Textile Weaving	..	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	..	—	—	—	—	—

SANITARY INSPECTION OF THE AREA.

Infectious Disease Prevention.

Inspections	...	...	...	...	2
Further enquiries	...	...	...	...	—
Disinfections	...	...	...	...	—
Schools Disinfected	...	...	...	...	—
Miscellaneous Visits	...	...	...	...	10

Milk and Dairies.

Inspections of Cowsheds and Dairies	...	...	—
Milk Samples taken	...	...	25

Food and Drugs Inspections.

Meat Inspections	...	...	...	1020
Bakehouses	...	...	...	65
Food Inspections	...	...	...	423
Ice Cream Sampling	...	...	...	—
Fish Shop Inspections	...	...	...	56
Water Sampling	...	...	...	1

Housing.

Houses inspected and recorded	...	...	370
General Surveys	...	...	50
Public Health Act Inspections	...	...	180
Re-visits	...	...	210

Offensive Trades

Inspections of Knackers Yards	...	...	24
Inspections of Blood Boiling Premises	...	...	—
Inspections of Fat Refining premises	...	...	—

Sanitary Matters.

Inspections of Verminous Premises	...	...	15
Inspections of Rat and Mice Infestations	...	...	251
Inspections of new drains	...	...	—
Smoke observations	...	...	10

Sanitary matters—continued.

Inspections re Refuse Removal and Disposal	432
Factories and Workshops	67
Tents, Vans and Sheds	48
Number of Statutory Notices (Housing Act and Public Health Acts)	4
Number of Statutory Notices (Sect. 17 of the Housing Act, 1936)	—
Number of Nuisances abated on serving Statutory Notice (Public Health Acts)	4
Inspection for Nuisances	572
Council House Inspections	604
Inspection of Repairs	153
Visits re Council House applications ...	153
Miscellaneous	253

ANNUAL REPORT
of the
PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR
and
CLEANSING SUPERINTENDENT
(D. WALKER, Ass. R.S.H., M.P.H.I.A.)
For The Year
1 9 5 7 .

To the Chairman and Members of the
Stanley Urban District Council.

Gentlemen,

I beg to submit this, my Eighth Annual Report, upon the work done by your Health Department during the year.

Many of the records of inspections and statistical data are to be found in the earlier part of the report. Building labour and material costs have continued to increase and this together with the shortage of building labour in the district has made it most difficult to get even the most essential repair work carried out to the older type of cottage property which is to be found throughout the district.

The smaller type old property which becomes empty is still in great demand by persons requiring housing accommodation and there appears to be little difficulty in selling these houses, many of which will be dealt with at an early date in the Council's Slum Clearance programme.

Slum Clearance work has continued upon a more extensive scale than in previous years and as in the past the majority of the houses have been dealt with as individual houses which minimises the administrative work as well as being less expensive than Slum Clearance Schemes.

Improvement grants have again been popular to owner occupiers who continue to improve their own houses chiefly by the installation of hot water supply, bathroom and

internal sanitary accommodation. The owners of houses used for letting do not appear to wish to take advantage of the scheme but would rather wait and hope the properties become vacant and for sale.

During the year 32 houses were completed by the Council and this included 8 one bedroom flats which now seem to be a permanent feature of the Council's housing policy as they have proved to be generally very popular.

At the end of 1957, there were 385 applicants for Council houses.

The volume of meat inspection work has continued to be heavy during the year but as far as is known all meat killed in the district is inspected with small delay to the butchering trade and not at the expense of the other work of the department.

Mr. N. Buckle took up employment with the Council as Additional Public Health Inspector in March, having previously been employed as District Public Health Inspector to the Wakefield County Borough.

I should like to express my appreciation to the Chairman and to the Members of the Council for the encouragement and consideration they have given me during the past twelve months.

Abatement of Nuisances:

Number of Privies converted into W.C's.	...	—
„ „ Waste water closets converted to W.C's	—	
„ „ W.C's. provided	...	—
„ „ Choked drains and W.C's cleared	...	193
„ „ Choked sewers cleared	...	—
„ „ Sink Wastes repaired	...	6
„ „ Defective Drains relaid	...	15
„ „ Water closets repaired	...	25
„ „ Inspection chambers repaired	...	2
„ „ Eavesgutters/downspouts repaired	35	
„ „ House roofs and damp walls repaired	78	
„ „ Flooded cellars	...	20
„ „ Damp houses remedied	...	72
„ „ House floors repaired	...	17

Number of Walls replastered	...	...	...	36
,, New sinks fixed	...	...	...	11
,, Windows recorded and repaired	...	...	...	76
,, Fireplaces repaired	...	...	...	60
,, Washing coppers repaired	...	...	...	1
,, Defective dustbins removed	...	...	...	269
,, Verminous premises	...	...	...	15
,, Dirty premises	...	...	...	15
,, Beetle infested premises	...	...	...	10
,, Rat infested premises	...	...	...	70
,, Burst services	...	...	...	4
,, W.C. soil pipes repaired	...	...	...	25
,, Doors repaired/renewed	...	...	...	29
,, Cooking ranges repaired	...	...	...	30
,, Defective chimneys	...	...	...	2
,, Insanitary yards	...	...	...	6
,, Accumulations of refuse	...	...	...	2
,, Dangerous buildings	...	...	...	2

Meat and Food Inspection:

Meat inspection has again taken up a great deal of time during the year which has been the third full year since the decontrol of meat in June, 1954. This year the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food decided to make a payment for the meat inspected and the amount received by the Council for this work was £263.

Slaughtering at the Farm Stores Bacon Factory has continued on a scale similar to that of last year and all the meat and meat products are distributed to their increasing number of shops in all parts of the Midlands and North Eastern part of the Country.

Meat marking has been carried out during the whole of the year at the Slaughterhouse and has continued to work satisfactorily. During the year 26,375 carcases of all types were inspected and marked by the Inspector on duty.

A high standard of efficiency has been maintained during the year and has left little to be desired from the Public Health point of view with the exception of the beef

slaughterhouse which does not have satisfactory hanging arrangements for cooling in view of the number of animals being slaughtered and it will be necessary for this to receive early consideration when the Slaughterhouse Act comes into force as is expected at an early date.

Seven Slaughterhouse licences were renewed for a further period of thirteen months and in addition to these the Local Hospital Board continue to operate a slaughterhouse on a small scale for the slaughter of animals for food for the hospital.

As far as one is aware, all of the animals slaughtered in the district are inspected and the butchers, whilst slaughtering at all times of the day and evening, have co-operated with the department as much as possible.

Pigs slaughtered for home consumption have been inspected upon request and the owners advised accordingly.

The Public Health Laboratory staff at Wakefield are most helpful and have examined and advised on specimens of doubtful character which have been taken down to the laboratory at various times.

Total visits ...	1,020	Cows inspected ...	960
		Cattle ,,	1,042
Carcases marked (Public Health) (Meat Regs.)	26,375	Pigs ,,	26,284
		Sheep ,,	1,618
		Calves ,,	11

Condemnations.

1 Cow Carcase ...	439 lbs.	Generalised Tuberculosis.
2 Beef Forequarters ...	220 lbs.	Tuberculosis.
4 Beef Briskets ...	140 lbs.	"
1 , , , , ...	30 lbs.	Bruising.
1 Calf Carcase ...	26 lbs.	Immaturity.
Beasts' Heads & Tongues	82	... Tuberculosis.
" , , , , "	5	... Actinomycosis.
" , , , , "	5	... Cysticercus Bovis.
" Kidneys	4	... Tuberculosis.

Beasts' Kidneys	...	7	...	Nephritis.
" "	...	2	...	Fatty Infiltration.
," Livers	...	36	...	Tuberculosis.
," "	...	18	...	Cirrhosis.
," "	..	1	..	Peritonitis.
," "	...	38	...	Abscesses.
," "	...	7	...	Angioma.
," "	...	2	...	Echinococcus Cysts.
," "	...	49	...	Flukes.
," "	...	2	...	Fatty Infiltration.
," Hearts	...	5	...	Pericarditis.
," "	...	1	...	Tuberculosis.
," "	...	3	...	Cysticercus Bovis.
," Lungs	...	124	...	Tuberculosis.
," "	...	16	...	Abscesses.
," "	...	3	...	Pleurisy.
," "	...	4	...	Pulmonary Distoma.
," "	...	2	...	Pneumonia.
," Stomachs and Intestines	...	1	...	Peritonitis.
," Stomachs and Intestines	...	1	...	Tuberculosis.
," Mesenteric Fats	30	...	..	"
Cow Udders	...	90	...	Mammitis.
Beast's Hind Shin	...	10	lbs.	Tuberculosis
Sheeps' Livers	...	10	...	Flukes.
," Carcase	...	50	lbs.	Bruising.
," "	...	...	...	Emaciation.
Mutton Trimmings	...	20	lbs.	Oedema.
6 Pig Carcases	...	849	lbs.	Generalised Tuberculosis.
3 "	..."	85	lbs.	Emaciation.
1 "	Carcase	130	lbs.	Fevered.
9 "	Carcases	1108	lbs.	Moribund.
9 "	"	542	lbs.	Oedema.
1 "	Carcase	367	lbs.	Uraemia.
4 "	Carcases	283	lbs.	Pyaemia.

5 Pig Carcasses ...	... 362	lbs.	Septic Peritonitis.
2 " " ...	... 150	lbs.	Septic Pneumonia.
2 " " ...	... 162	lbs.	Acute Swine Erysipelas.
2 " " ...	... 146	lbs.	Septicaemia.
1 " Carcase	... 124	lbs.	Toxaemia.
Pigs' Heads ...	... 473	...	Tuberculosis.
" " ...	... 2	...	Abscesses.
," Plucks ...	... 37	...	Tuberculosis.
," " ...	... 262	...	Pleurisy and Peritonitis.
Pigs' Plucks ...	... 3	...	Echinococcus Cysts.
" " ...	... 1	...	Tennricollis Cysts.
," Mesentery fats ...	308	...	Tuberculosis.
," Livers ...	... 188	...	Cirrhosis.
," " ...	... 1	...	Abscesses.
," " ...	... 6	...	Necrosis.
," Lungs ...	... 3	...	Tuberculosis.
," " ...	... 3860	...	Pneumonia.
," " ...	... 675	...	Pleurisy.
," Hearts ...	... 901	...	Pericarditis.
," " ...	... 17	...	Endocarditis.
," Flair fats ...	... 108	...	Peritonitis.
," Kidneys ...	... 6	...	Cysts and Nephritis.
," " ...	... 15	...	Nephritis.
," " ...	... 20	...	Cysts.
," Stomachs and Intestines ...	... 54	...	Peritonitis.
," Stomachs and Intestines ...	... 12	...	Tuberculosis.
," Spleen ...	... 1	...	Peritonitis.
2 Pig Forequarters	... 2	...	Tuberculosis.
Pork trimmings	... 10	lbs.	Mammitis.
," "	... 122	lbs.	Abscesses.
," "	... 212	lbs.	Tuberculosis.

Carcases Inspected and Condemned.

	Cattle excluding cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs
Number killed (if known) ..	1042	960	11	1618	26284
Number Inspected ..	1042	960	11	1618	26284
<i>All Diseases except Tuberculosis :—</i>					
Whole carcasses condemned	Nil	Nil	1	2	45
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	156	308	Nil	11	5149
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than tuberculosis ..	14.9	32.1	9.1	0.8	19.8
<i>Tuberculosis Only :—</i>					
Whole carcasses condemned	Nil	1	Nil	Nil	6
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	53	213	Nil	Nil	836
Percentage of the number inspected affected with tuberculosis ..	5.1	22.3	Nil	Nil	3.2
<i>Cysticercus Bovis :—</i>					
Carcases affected ..	3	3	Nil	Nil	Nil
Carcases subjected to freezing treatment ..	1	2	Nil	Nil	Nil

Milk and other Foods.

25 official samples of milk were purchased from retailers in the district and submitted to the Public Analyst for analysis and all were reported upon as being genuine milk. In only one sample was any deficiency found and that was an 8.5% deficiency in non-fatty solids due to natural causes.

As from 1st April, 1957, the area became an acknowledged area in which only designated milks are allowed to be sold. As a result of this order practically all the milk now retailed is from the large dairies, is pasteurized or sterilized, and only three retailers continue to retail raw milk.

Several of the small grocers shops continue to sell sterilized milk for which there is a moderate demand.

There were 52 registered milk retailers in the district at 31.12.57.

423 visits have been made for the purpose of inspecting the various food shops and food preparation places in the district when it was found necessary to condemn the following articles of food for the reasons shown:—

Jellied Veal ...	... 30	lbs. Decomposition.
Corned Beef	... 36	lbs. Blown tins.
Ox. Tongue	... 36	lbs. Blown tins.
Chopped Pork	... 8	lbs. Blown tins.
Beef Steak ...	... 7	lbs. Blown tins.
Veal ... ...	... 6	lbs. Blown tins.
Brisket Beef	... 4	lbs. Blown tins.
Chilled Beef	... 35	lbs. Tainted.

The food regulations made by the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries, together with the byelaws relating to the handling and delivery of food have been enforced where necessary.

Bakehouses.

65 inspections were made of the bakehouses in the district and only a few minor defects were noted and these were made good on verbal intimation to the owners concerned.

There are 6 bakehouses in the district and all are in good condition.

Ice Cream.

There are no ice cream manufacturers in the area and all ice cream sold by the shops is prepared and of well known proprietary brands.

Lollipops continue to be sold by almost all the shops registered for the sale of ice cream and here again there is an increase in the number which are supplied ready made by the firms who are already supplying the ice cream.

40 shops are registered for the sale of ice cream under the Food and Drugs Act, 1955, and these are regularly inspected.

Ice cream vans still visit the area but they mostly belong to the multiple firms, these are almost all of the modern type and incorporate proper washing facilities for the use of the driver.

Food Hawkers.

20 such hawkers are registered under the West Riding General Powers Act, Section 76, and 10 premises for the storage of food for hawking. There has been a great increase in the number of vehicles used for this purpose, and at the same time there has also been a great improvement in the general construction of the vehicles being used.

The vans are inspected as and when they are seen in the district and during the year 72 such inspections were made.

Offensive Trades.

No offensive trade is carried on in the district although fat melting and extracting is carried on, on a small scale at the Bacon Factory and at a Kitchen Waste processing plant, but hardly on such a scale as to class it as a trade.

The Knacker's Yard at Kirkhamgate is in good structural condition and the owner keeps the place in a satisfactory and clean condition.

24 visits were made to the yard during the year.

Fish and Chip Shops.

There are 19 shops registered under the Food and Drugs Act, with the Council and during the year 56 visits were made to these premises. There is a good class of shop in the area generally, and improvements continue to be made to almost all of them.

Factories and Workshops.

67 visits were made to factories and workshops in the district and the premises were found to be generally satisfactory. No notices were received from H.M. Inspector of Factories in respect of any fault found by this department.

The number of premises on the register at the end of the year was 31 with, and 18 without, mechanical power.

Smoke Abatement.

Smoke from industrial chimneys in the district is limited to that from two colliery chimneys, three brickwork chimneys, and a small number of small factory chimneys.

The only source of complaint during the year was the Lofthouse Colliery chimney, which while showing slight improvement, still continues at times to pour out quantities of smoke sufficient to cause a nuisance to the residents in the district around the Colliery.

The extensive use of bituminous coal in the household fire grates continues to produce large quantities of smoke throughout the district but although there appears to be a growing preference for gas and electricity for cooking purposes the proper use of the approved type of fireplace being installed in new houses is not being made by the use of smokeless fuels. This of course is in no small degree due to the area being a mining centre with a fairly large percentage of the residents obtaining Miners' home coal and this contributes largely to the atmospheric pollution which is very marked in the built up areas of the district. During the year 10 observations were taken of various chimneys in the district and of these 5 gave readings of smoke emission for periods exceeding three minutes in thirty.

Colliery tips.

As during 1956, there was no real nuisance from Colliery tip fires. Removal of a portion of the smaller stack at Lofthouse Colliery still continues, and it may be possible at some future date to have the whole of the larger tip removed and the material put to good use.

The tip at Stanley, which is being used by Newlands Colliery, whilst still showing signs of active fire is not sufficient to cause a nuisance.

Housing.

A considerable amount of time has been spent on general housing inspections and all complaints received from tenants have received early attention.

The general shortage of men employed on housing repair work together with the still further increased costs of repairs makes it increasingly difficult to get even essential repairs done to the older type of cottage property and even in the case of Council house repairs there is in some cases a considerable time elapses before it is possible to get work done. Many notices outstanding have had the work set out arranged by owners, but awaiting the attention of the tradesmen concerned.

The Rent & Repairs Act, 1957, which came into operation during the year resulted in 44 applications for Certificates of Disrepair which were all granted by the Council but it was found that in many cases the owners gave the necessary undertakings to carry out the work within the set period of six months. From first appearance it would seem that with the increase of rent, tenants will get quite a lot of essential repair work carried out and the operation of the Act, whilst appearing to be difficult, will work to the mutual advantage of both parties.

The Slum Clearance Programme has been continued during the year and 70 houses were dealt with under the Housing Acts, 1936 and 1957. 8 Clearance Areas were represented and these included 33 houses. All these areas have been confirmed and in one case there was an unsuccessful appeal. The majority of the unfit houses were again dealt with as in previous years as individual unfit houses and very little opposition has been experienced respecting the houses dealt with.

In the case of the 240 back-to-back houses in the district only in isolated cases have the owners agreed to the suggestion of making them into through houses and so far an understanding has been reached respecting 14 houses which will be converted into seven through type houses.

Only 36 Council houses were completed during the year compared to 113 of last year which was an exceptionally good one. 8 of these dwellings were one bedroom flats which continue to be in great demand in some parts of the area. All the houses were let to tenants of condemned houses in order to attract the Government housing subsidy.

During the year there were 35 houses belonging to the Council which became available for reletting and these were allocated as follows:—

4 to tenants of condemned houses, 2 to families in lodgings, 17 to overcrowded families, 10 aged bungalows or flats and two to special cases.

In spite of the seven hundred houses built by the Council since the end of the war there is still a shortage of housing accommodation in the district. In addition to houses built by the Council, 51 houses were completed by private builders and it is becoming increasingly difficult to obtain suitable building plots.

The Council's application list at 31-12-57 showed the following applicants for Council houses:—

In Lodgings ...	...	92
Not in Lodgings ...		293
		<hr/> 385

The figure is an increase of 22 on the figures at 31-12-56.

Pre-war houses still appear to be very popular owing to their comparatively low rentals and the general attitude of tenants is to replace the older type fireplaces and fittings with modern types and there is a gradual turn over from coal cooking to the gas and electric oven which considerably improves the Council's property.

During the year 10 grants were made for improvements to older type houses and as in past years the chief reason for these grants has been for the provision of hot water and bath systems and inside W.C.'s. In all cases the applicants were owner occupiers and there is still a reluctance on the part of owners to improve houses for letting.

Overcrowding.

Figures of families overcrowded are not actually available but houses known to be housing more than the legally permitted number of persons at the end of the year numbered 14. The majority of these cases are in the one up and one down type of house.

The standard of overcrowding adopted by the Council for their points scheme is based upon bedroom accommodation rather than total room accommodation and on this standard the list show that 84 applicants for Council houses not including persons living in lodgings were living in conditions considered to constitute overcrowding.

In addition to these, 32 families occupy houses where the sleeping accommodation causes moral overcrowding in accordance with the Council's standard.

Privy Conversions.

The privy conversion scheme is almost completed and by this and the Slum Clearance programme it is hoped that by the end of 1960 all the privies which have a sewer or water supply available will have been converted or demolished.

There were no privies converted to W.C.s. during the year. In addition to the conversions in use as shown in the table there are 14 pail closets.

No. and Type of Closet		No. and Type of Ashpits				Cess-pools emptied by Sanitary Staff	
Privies to convert in all parts of the District	Water Carriage System	Total No. of Ashpits of all kinds	Privy Ashpits	Dry Ashpits	Bins		
	Fresh Water	Waste Water or HandFlushed					
64	5,185	6	44	34	10	5,264	15

Cesspools and Sewage Works.

The 15 cesspools and all road gullies in the district have been cleansed regularly by means of the Council's own 750 gallons mechanical gully and cesspool emptier. The work is carried out hygienically and satisfactorily and the arrangement by which the machine is loaned out to the West Riding County Council, Horbury U.D.C. and Ossett M.B.C. has continued to allow the service to our own district to be operated very economically. This machine which is eleven years old was fitted with a diesel engine in place of the original petrol engine in April and since then has shown that 50% to 60% saving on fuel representing some £150—£160 per year has been made. Gross income from other authorities during the year amounted to £915.

It has still not been possible owing to financial restrictions by the Government to carry out the proposed pumping station and sewer extensions at Kirkhamgate in order

to obviate the nuisance from the overloaded cesspool serving Lindale Farm and adjoining property. It is essential that this work should be put in hand as soon as possible.

Water Supply.

All occupied premises in the district are on town's water which is bought from Wakefield Corporation. Results of samples of water are received regularly from Wakefield Corporation, all of which show the water to be of satisfactory quality.

Low pressure and poor supply are experienced in some parts of the district due to the mains or service pipes being corroded up and in some cases it will be necessary for renewals to be made at an early date.

Tents and Caravans.

Only three caravans are now used in the district as permanent dwellings and the use of caravans as a means of housing is by no means as popular as it appeared to be two or three years ago. The site at the rear of the Sun Inn continues to be used as a site for travelling salesmen and showmen and by constant visits it is possible to keep the site in reasonable condition. Water closets together with a wash-house and fixed water tap is provided to this site. Regular ashing down of the ground keeps the ground surface in a reasonable condition.

Complaints were again received respecting the use of the field at the rear of the Drum & Monkey which whilst falling far short of anything like a reasonable standard is used regularly by caravaners who claim to be showmen or stallholders and thus outside the requirements of the licence section of the Public Health Act.

Disinfection.

The Disinfection of infected premises is done by means of formalin lamps and spray. During the year the number of disinfections has been only 5.

Verminous Premises.

Liquid insecticide has been again used at premises infested with bugs and fleas but the need for this service as in the past few years has been very rarely required.

Prior to removal to Council houses all tenants old houses are inspected and where necessary spraying is carried out.

Chief trouble is with cockroaches which seem to be fairly widespread throughout the district and in spite of treatment with Gammexene, D.D.T. dusts and liquids they appear to survive in most cases.

Cricket and fly infestations of the refuse tips have been kept down by spraying and at Jerry Clay Lane it has been possible to provide a good surface covering with material brought from the nearby building sites.

Rat infestations are only light and scattered, the chief ones being on the Council's own refuse tips and sewage works which are baited as and when infestation shows.

Urinals.

The two public urinals in the district are regularly cleansed and have not been the subject of any complaint during the year. No new ones have been constructed. The shortage of public conveniences throughout the district is very noticeable and will require attention in the near future.

Cleansing and Salvage.

The cleansing service is carried out by direct labour employing at present one foreman, three drivers and eleven labourers. During the year the collections have been regularly carried out although delays due to bad weather and sickness of staff were experienced at intervals.

Staffing has continued to present no problems as in many other areas and any vacancy which occurred was easily filled.

The vehicles employed in the department are two Karrier Bantams, one S. & D. fore and aft Tipping freighter, one Cesspool/gully emptier, and one spare Karrier Bantam, which is used also for the other departments as and when required. This Bantam was purchased to take the place of the Austin pick-up van and has shown itself to be a better proposition.

The Karrier Bantam which was purchased in February, 1946 has now reached the stage when it will be necessary to spend a great deal of money on it or obtain replacement and it is hoped that a further fore and aft type tipping machine will be purchased in order to help to deal with the extensive building programme taking place throughout the area.

The nature of the household refuse still continues to change and there is now less ash and more bulky refuse to be dealt with and it is hoped that if a new fore and aft tipping type refuse collecting machine is obtained it will be of a type which has incorporated in it a parking device.

Tipping is carried on at Bottom Boat, Lee Moor, Ferry Lane, and Jerry Clay Lane, the refuse being tipped on the top and then levelled off and covered with the aid of the Fordon Tractor. The tips are in satisfactory condition, are baited and sprayed regularly to keep rat and cricket infestation as small as possible.

Salvage continues to be an essential and important part of the department from the economic point of view and even with the price of paper at £7 10s. 0. per ton and a quota restriction on supply the gross income from this was £902. Metal and Rags salvaged realized a gross income of £130.

The baling arrangements made in 1955 have continued to work satisfactorily and all paper collected is baled the same night on bonus.

The bonus system on waste paper collected has continued and during the year £244 was paid out as bonus to the workmen.

The bin provision scheme adopted by the Council has completed its sixth full year and during the year 269 new bins have been provided.

Petroleum Spirit Stores.

There are 17 premises registered with the Council for the storage of petrol in quantities ranging from 500 gallons to 12,500 gallons.

Regular visits are made to the premises to see that the regulations and safety precautions are being carried out.

Miscellaneous Table.

Letters sent out—General ...	2,732
Informal notices—Housing ...	572
Legal notices—Abatement of Nuisances	4

I remain, Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

D. WALKER.

